THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, November 2, 1810. No. 1257.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber living in Conaquenessing township Butler county, about the first of November last, a dark red working OX, about seven years old next spring, marked on the near ear with a crop and a slit, has short strait horns no other marks perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold, to defray the expense of wintering.

MOSES BOLTAN.

October 22, 1810.

Cheap Tayloring.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pitsburgh and its vicinity, that his business is conducted as usual in *market street* opposite Mr. Cowan's Nail Factory, and in *Third Street* oppsite *capt. Kerwin's* Cotton factory where all orders will be thankfully received; he trusts that the fashionable manner in which his work is executed, added to its durability and the dispatch in its performance will ensure him a continuance of their favors —he flatters himself that from hs long experience in Philadelphia, together with the following *moderate* charges, he shall not fail to give entire satisfaction to those who may please to favor him with their custom.

Gentlemens full suits	$4 50
Officers full dress uniform suits	$6 00
Ladies Habit, Vest and Skirt	$4 00
Ladies Great Coat	$2 37 1-2

and all other work in proportion.

ISAAC ROBERTS.

Pittsburgh September 24 1810.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Market Street,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

Cramer's Pittsburgh, Magazine,

AND

Extra Magazine Almanacks for

1811.

Contents of Pittsburgh Almanack:

The Orphan Girl
Curious manner of catching water fowls in China.
The Calender,
Franklin's Way to Wealth.
Chinese Industry.
Great and Noble actions.
Domestic Picture.
Chinese Oil Radish.
Early Potatoes.
Distillation from do.
Salt-petre, how manufactured.
Wild Geese.
Anecdote—*Oriental.*
Receipt for Consumption, *&c.*
Rates of Postage.
Friend's Meeting.
Advice to save Rags.
Horses and Sheep, comparative view.
Courts of Law.
Tables of Interest, *etc*
List of Roads.

Besides the the contents of the above the

Magazine Almanack

Has a brief memoir of the Rev. Robert Steele, by James Mountain.

ALSO.

Extraordinary Bones.
Temperance.
Weem's life of Washington.
Important Discovery of Clay.
A new Manufacture.
Poetical question in Algebra.
Mint of the U. States.
Gallatin's Report on Domestic Manufactures.
Letters from Chilicothe.
———Paris, Upper Blue Licks and Olympian Springs, in Kentucky.
Salt Springs.
Steam Boat.
Spinning Wheels.
Domestic Carpet, *etc*
Account of the Harmony Society in Butler county.
Inhabitants and houses in Pittsburgh.
Marriages.
Deaths.

Extra Magazine.

Contains all the Pittsburgh and Magazine Almanacks, and

An abstract of Livingston's Essay on Sheep, shewing their varieties.

Account of the best method of treating them, and raising a flock in the United States.

The Legislatrue of the State of New-York, esteeming Mr. Livingston's Essay of the first importance to the farmer and manufacturer, ordered 1000 copies to be published and distributed throughout their State.

☞ *German Almanacks for* 1811.

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has commenced the Manufacture of *SOAP* and *CANDLES*, at the corner of *Third* and *Ferry Streets*. He flatters himself that his long experience in the business will enable him to give satisfaction to those who may be inclined to deal with him.

NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN.

Pittsburgh, August 4, 1810.

N. B. An apprentice wanted. tf.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 12th of November next, the following described property, to wit:

Four hundred acres of land more or less, in Buffaloe township Butler county. About 15 acres cleared, three of which is meadow, on which is erected one cabin and stable. Adjoining lands of David Morehead and others. The property of Benjamin White.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Shr'ff.*

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, }
October 15th, 1810. }

NOTICE.

THIS it to give notice to all persons that have any demands against the estate of John Johnston, Esq. of Pitt township deceased, to bring them forward for settlement. Also those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment. And all persons that Judgments are against on his Docket and no satisfaction entered, that Executions will be issued against them as soon as the law will permit.

Will be rented one half of the plantation where he lived, with about 50 acres clear land and some meadow, about 100 bearing apple trees, with the previlege of cider works.—*Also*, a convenient Coal pit.

Possession will be given the first of April, or sooner if required—the Executors will attend at the house of James Horner, Esq. in Pitt township, where the Books are kept, on each Monday throughout the remainder of October and November.

MARTHA JOHNSTON, *Executrix.*
JAMES HORNER, } *Executors.*
THOMAS SAMPSON. }

A BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, in the town plat of Warren, Trumbull county Ohio, that eligible stand situated on the corner of first and third streets, containing two acres of the first rate land, part of which is handsomely pailed in for a garden, a two story Dwelling House, two large cellar kitchens with good conveniences in each for cooking, a well of excellent water, under cover, stabling sufficient for from 30 to 50 horses and unnecessary room in the barn to store hay grain, *etc.* or whatever may be needed to be deposited there with other necessary buildings such as a Smoke house, Ice house *etc.* which will probably better suit the viewer than I can here describe. Provided part of the purchase money could be paid in advance a generous credit will be given for the remainder, for particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM LEAVITT.

Warren, October 2d, 1810. 6t.

BOWSTRING MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the Manufacturing of Hatters *Bow and Napping strings*, of a superior quality to any imported; which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, near the Episcopal Church. Orders from a distance punctually attended to, by

JOHN COWAN.

N. B. Wanted to purchase a quantity of Deerskins and Furs of every description. Likewise a Journeyman Skindresser and Breechesmaker who will get constant employment and good wages. None need apply but one who is master of his trade.

LUKE TIERNAN & Co.

HAVE for Sale 1000 Boxes of the best Tin, English Crowley and Blister Steel, Anvils, dry white Lead, *&c.*

They will always have a large stock of Tin and expect a supply of Wire, large size Tin, Brasiers, Copper, *&c.*

Also, an assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which they will sell on the very lowest terms.

Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1810.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries*, *Dye stuffs* and *Liquors*, which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Baltimore, *August* 1st, 1810.

Wanted Two Apprentices,

To the GLASS CUTTING Business, from the age of 13 to 16 years, well recommended. Lads from the country will be preferred—the strictest attention will pe paid to their morals. Apply to WILLIAM EICHBUAM & SON.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1810.

From the Charleston Courier, of the 10th instant.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 10.—On Sunday night last, at half past 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in a small wooded house in Church street, between *St. Philips Church* and *Amen Street*. As the whole of this part of the city consisted of wooden building, the flames soon spread to the adjoining houses and raged with uncontrolable fury. No rain having fallen since the 12th of last month, the houses caught like tinder. The fire spread along Church-street to Amen-street and down this street to Motte-street. At this time the wind, which at the commencement of the fire was about N. W. shifted to the eastward of N. which drove the flames along Motte street, consuming the houses on each side, except one, down to Queen-street; through each side of this street to near the Bay; and down Union-street to Broad-street, burning both sides. The wind now shifted to the North and then to the westward of North and blew very fresh. It broke through the Bay at Mr. Hart's new brick house, which it consumed. From Union-street it extended round Broad-street, and the Bay to Mr. Hart's. Many of the wooden buildings were blown up to arrest the progress of the devouring element. The destruction of the house occupied by Mr. Chupein, in Broad-street, above Union-street, was the means of preventing the further extension of the flames up Broad-street. The houses on the opposite side of this street, near the Bay, were several times on fire, but the wind shifting more to the westward, saved them. While the fire was ravaging this part of the city, the fleaks which were blown to a considerable distance, caught the roof of a wooden house on the Bay, two doors below Tradd-street, occupied by Mr. Baker, and entirely consumed it; but the high brick houses on either side, prevented it from spreading farther.

About 9 o'clock in the morning of Monday, the progress of the flames appeared to have been arrested; but at two o'clock in the afternoon, a large back store of Mr. Ryan's near Lodge-Alley, on the Bay, was discovered to be on fire. The exertions of the citizens saved the contiguous buildings, and confined the conflagration to the store in which it began.

The water in the wells held out much better than could have been expected, considering the drowth of the season.

The fire Masters, and indeed, every class of our citizens, deserves the greatest praise for their great and unremitted exertions, and the labour which they sustained for nearly twenty-four hours,

The fire company of Axe-Men, composed of hardy and active citizens, were of infinate service on this awful occasion, in pulling down houses, fences, &c. which contributed greatly to circumscribe the extent of the conflagration.

The officers of the Artillery are entitled to high commendation for their intrepidity and their successes in blowing up the several houses that were deemed necessary.

A strong detachment of Cavalry and Infantry, mounted guard, on Monday night to watch over the security of the city.

Great and well grounded complaints are made by the citizens against those idle and useless men and boys, who, during the raging of the fire, when the scene should rouse the most indolent disposition, are in the habit of approaching it *on horseback*, to the great danger of those active citizens who are exerting themselves in defence of their lives and property of their fellow creatures. We do not know whether there is an ordinance on this subject, if there is it should be rigidly enforced by the military who are on duty; and if not, it is essentially necessary that this practice should be prohibited by law.

The bones of a female were yesterday discovered among the ruins of Union-street. Several persons received injury in pulling down the houses, fences, &c. but we have not heard of any that are severely wounded.

The loss of property cannot, as yet, be accurately ascertained, but it is supposed that it will not be less than *half a million* of dollars. The number of houses which were burnt and blown up, are about two hundred and fifty.

None of the newspapers were published yesterday, as all the paper-offices were exposed to danger, and the materials very much deranged and injured.

Bread and meat were yesterday distributed among the poor sufferers, and subscriptions set on foot for their relief.

A large proportion of the houses destroyed were either owned or occupied by persons in the humbler walks of life many of whom have been deprived, by this awful calamity, of their little all. We sincerely hope, and earnestly entreat, that those who are blessed by Providence, with more than their common wants require, will generously come forward to relieve those who have been deprived of both house and home, and the means of immediately supporting their families, by the most dreadful of all visitations, and thereby enable them to rejoice in the happiness of being members of a benevolent and feeling community.

The following are the number of dwelling houses *fronting* on the several streets which were destroyed during the conflagration.:

On Church-street	10
Motte-street	35
Kinlock's Court	9
Amen-street	21
Lodge-alley	8
Union-street	44
East Bay street	14
Queen-street	26
Chalmers-alley	8
Unity-alley	8
Broad-street	11
Total,	194

Latest from Europe.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

NEW-YORK, *Oct.* 17.

By Capt. Doane, of the ship Traveller, from Lisbon, from whence she sailed on the 6th of September, we learn that Almeida surrendered to the French on the 27th of August, in whichthe British lost three of their best regiments.

Several transports had arrived at Lisbon from England and Cadiz. Two Scotch regiments from Cadiz, arrived at Lisbon, on the 4th of September.

An Austrian corps was daily expected to reinforce the French army, which consisted of upwards of 100,0000 men. The British army consists of 30,000 men, and between 70 and 80,000 Portuguese.

Every thing was tranquil at Lisbon.

Captain D. further states, that about 5000 Portuguese troops who were in the garrison at Almeida, were made prisoners and were sent to France.

The news of the repeal of the French decrees, had been received at Lisbon.

Admiral Berckly commands the Portuguese fleet.

We have received a Lisbon paper of the 3d of September, which we understand contains the official account of the surrender of Almeida, which we shall give a translation of in our next paper.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The Elizabeth cartel arrived on Tuesday at Dartmouth, from Morlaix, with two American gentlemen, charged with dispatches from general Armstrong to Mr. Pinckney.

There is to be but one Newspaper in every department in France, the Seine excepted—and it is to be under the orders of the perfect. Great freedom of discussion, of course, may be expected.

Some important commercial information was yesterday received from the coast of France, letters dated the 28th inst.—they mention that the ports of depot, or ports into which importation is to be permitted, are limited by an order of Bonaparte to five: namely Ostend, Rouen, Rochelle, Nantes and Bordeaux. Ten licences were known to have been issued for the admittance of vessels into these ports: but on the condition that their return cargoes consist of one half wines or brandies. The licences, in addition to the articles allowing to be imported by the old, extend this priviledge also to all kinds of indigo, cochineal, nutmegs, cloves and cinnamon, Sugar and coffee will be objects of particular licences: the advantages resulting from the importation of which, will, it is supposed, be exclusively conferred on the United States, in case of an arrangement with that government. The commissary

at Ostend was lately arrested and conveyed to Paris, on an accusaition that he had afforded too much facility to trade.

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HAMBURGH, *Aug.* 3.

Since the union of Holland, the magazines of Helligoland find no longer any vent, and are quite choaked up. The quantity of merchandize which is lost, is inconceivable. Every moment we see new magazines formed, but all are full, and most of the bales remain unpacked. This example is singular, and shews to what degree the distress of England extends. Under this point of view, it cannot be doubted but that the union of Holland is a terrible blow to the commerce of England; and it remains to be asked, why that measure has been so long delayed? It is evident that if Holland had been formerly united, England would have sooner experienced the horrible crisis in which her commerce is now placed. Bankruptcies succeed each other in London. Her exchange loses 40 per cent, and bank paper has ceased to possess the character proper to that kind of paper. It is now only a paper money, which is every day further discredited.

Twenty vessels of war, with 600 merchantmen have entered the Baltic, having no other object than to smuggle and deposit the cargoes of these ships on the continent. The Danes have captured 50, the cargoes of which are estimated at 20 millions. The Russians have confiscated 80. These vessels sail under false colours; they have false papers, false destinations, and false French licences; they call themselves Americans, Spaniards and Hamburghers; they have even false certificates of origin from French consuls.—They stick at nothing; but all this only succeeds in part; and if, as is reported, Russia carefully interdicts the entrance of colonial produce, and if French troops occupy Mecklenburg, where English merchandise has so good a market, and where the contraband trade is carried on with such activity, English commerce will experience by these measures new obstacles.

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CONSTANTINOPLE. July 3.—The accounts of the success of the Russians have thrown the inhabitants of this city into the greated consternation. It was the less expected, as the highest confidence was reposed in the talents of Pehlivan Aga. The Sultan, however, is not dejected, but makes every possible effort to reinforce the army of the Grand Vizer. New commissaries have been sent off to procure fresh supplies of provisions for it. The fleet, which consists of 16 sail of the line, has received orders to proceed with all possible dispatch, to take on board the troops that are coming from Asia.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, November 2, 1810.

Departed this life on Saturday last, very suddenly, Mr. MANSFIELD BANTON, (of the firm of Banton and Miltenberger, Coppersmiths) in the fifty-second year of his age. Mr. Banton has always sustained the character of an honest man, and an industrious and useful member of society. His remains were interred on Sunday, attended by his mourning relatives, and a large concourse of sympathising citizens.

Died, at the Natchez, Mr. JOHN D. ERNEST, eldest son of Mrs. Ernest, of this town.

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From a Correspondent.

The constitution of Pennsylvania secures to her citizens the right of suffrage, and we believed it to be a republican principle that the power should be placed with the people of electing their officers, and that the majority should govern. This, however, does not accord with democratic opinions, for a writer in the Commonwealth of the 22d of October last, denounces the people of Westmoreland, county for exercising this privilege, and choosing honest and upright men, as their representatives to the assembly.

The author of the paragraph also complains that the people of Westmoreland county, are not well informed. This is absurd and ridiculous; for by the election of Messrs. Friedt, Pollock, and Lobinger, all constitutional Republicans, the citizens of that respectable county, have given ample evidence, that they are capable of judging of the merits of the men who are offered to their choice for any offices in their gift, and that they will not be detered from performing their duty, as independent citizens, by the intrigues of designing and factious men.

British Orders in Council Repealed.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, *ERTRA.*

LONDON.

SIR,

Lord Wellesley sent me, yesterday, his answer to my note of the 25th ult. respecting the Berlin and Milan decrees.

I hasten to transmit a copy of it. A copy shall be sent without delay to Gen. Armstrong.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WM. PINKNEY.

Hon. Robt. Smith, &c. &c. &c.

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(COPY.)

Mr. Pinkney's Letter to Lord Wellesley

Great Cumberland Place.

August 25, 1810.

My Lord,

I have the honor to state to your Lordship that I have received from General Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, a letter, bearing date the 6th instant, in which he informs me that the government of France has revoked the decrees of Berlin and Milan, and that he has received a written and official notice of that fact, in the following word:—"*Je suis autorise a vous declarer monsieur, que les Decrets de Berlin et de Milan sont revoques et qu' a dater du 1er Novembre ils cesseront d'avoir leur effet.*"

I take for granted that the revocation of the British Orders in Council of January and November 1807, and April 1809, and of all other orders dependent upon, analogous to, or in execution of them, will follow of course; and I shall hope to be enabled by your Lordship, with as little delay as possible, to announce to my government that such revocation has taken place.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

The most noble

The Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c. &c.

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(COPY.)

Lord Wellesley to Mr. Pinkney.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 25th instant.

On the 23d of February, 1808, his Majesty's minister in America declared to the government of the United States "his majesty's earnest desire to see the commerce of the world restored to that freedom which is necessary for its prosperity, and his readiness to abandon the system, which had been forced upon him, whenever the enemy should retract the principles which had rendered it necessary."

I am commanded by his majesty to repeat that declaration, and to assure you that whenever the repeal of the French decrees shall have actually taken effect, and the commerce of neutral nations shall have been restored to the condition in which it stood previously to the promulgation of those decrees, his majesty will feel the highest satisfaction in relinquishing a system, which the conduct of the enemy compelled him to adopt.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient and humble servant.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

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Foreign News.

PARIS, *August* 17.

Last Wednesday, his imperial majesty being seated on the Throne surrounded by the Princes and Great Officers of State, the Deputies of Holland were presented to his majesty, and the President, his Excellency Admiral Verhuel, delivered the following speech.—

SIRE,

"Your very faithful subjects of Holland, the Members of the Council of state, of the Legislative body, of the deputies of the land and sea Forces, and the deputies of the city of Amsterdam, have the honour of presenting themselves at the feet of your majesty's throne respectfully to declare the sentiments of admiration, confidence and obedience with which they are animated.

"The Dutch people, sire, know in the annals of history, by the exploits of their heroes, by the spotless character of their Statesmen, and the exertions made by them to obtain and maintain their independence, are still possessed of a strong recollection of the virtues of their forefathers.

"The great events which Europe has witnessed in the course of the present century, have completely changed the political supports and relations of States, and their independence, for the attainment of which our ancestors sacrificed their property, their blood, and all that is most dear to men, from the pressure of circumstances, could not but undergo certain restrictions. At length united with the first nation in the world, called by the greatest Prince in the universe, to share in the favor which his exalted genius and paternal solicitude liberally bestows on his happy subjects and of which Holland has already obtained so many proofs, the Dutch continue to flatter themselves, that by their loyalty, their obediance and their inviolable attachment to their prince and father they shall deserve the protection of a mighty, generous, upright and benevolent government.

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His imperial Majesty returned the following answer:—

"Gentlemen, Deputies of the Legislative body, of the land and sea forces of Holland, and gentlemen deputies of my good city of Amsterdam, for these 30 years you have experienced many vicissitudes. You have lost your liberty when one of the great Officers of the Republic, favoured by England, employed the Prussian bayonetts to interrupt the deliberations of your councils. It was then that the wise constitution handed down to you by your forefathers was destroyed forever.

"You formed a part of the coalition in consequence of which French armies conquered your country—an event which was the unavoidable consequence of the alliance with England. After the conquest, a distinct government was formed, yet your republic formed part of the empire. Your strong fortresses and the principal positions in your country, were occupied by French troops, and your government was changed according to the opinions which succeeded each other in France.

"When providence placed me on this first throne of the world, it fell to my lot to decide forever the fate of France, and all the nations which compose this vast empire, to bestow on all the signal advantages which arise from firmness, consistency and order, and to destroy the baneful consequences of irregularity and weakness. I put a period to the wavering destinies of Italy, by placing the Iron Crown on my head. I annihilated the government which ruled Piedmont. By my act of mediation, I justly appreciated the constitution of Switzerland, and brought the local circumstances of the country in unison with the safety and rights of this Imperial Crown. I gave you a prince of my blood for your ruler; this was intended as a bond to unite the concerns of your republic with the rights of the empire.—My hopes have been deceived, and on this occasion I have shewn more forbearance than my character generally admits and my rights required. I have at length put a period to the painful uncertainty of your future fate, and warded off the fatal blow which threatened to annihilate all your prosperity, all your resources. I have opened the Continent to your national industry.

"The day shall come when you are to conduct my Eagles to the seas, celebrated by the exploits of your ancestors. Then shall you shew yourselves worthy of yourselves and of me. From this moment to that period, all the changes that take place in Europe, shall have for their first motive the destruction of that tyrannical and irrational system which the English gogovernment, unmindful of the pernicious consequences which arise therefrom to its own country and subject it to the arbitrary authority of English licenses.

"Gentlemen, Deputies of the Legislative body, and of the land and sea forces of Holland; and Gentlemen deputies of my good city of Amsterdam, tell my subjects of Holland I feel perfectly satisfied they possess the sentiments they profess for me—Tell them that I doubt not their loyal attachment and depend on their heartily joining their exertions to those of the rest of my subjects to conquer the rights of the sea, the loss of which five coalitions incited by England, have inflicted on the continent—Tell them, that in all circumstances, they may reckon on my peculiar protection."

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Loss of Almeida.

From the LISBON GAZETTE *of Sept.* 3.

Copy of a dispatch from his excellency Lord Viscount Wellington, to his Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXCELLENT SIR,

The enemy opened their fire upon Almeida late on Saturday night, or rather in the morning of Sunday last the 29th inst. and I regret that I have to add, that they obtained possession of the place in the course of the night of the 27th inst.

I cannot conceal from your excellency, that this unfortunate event effects me sensibly; so contrary is it to what I had reason to anticipate, considering the manner in which the garrison was provided with every thing necessary for the defence of the place, the respectable condition of its fortifications, and the spirit and courage which, as I understood from the Governor the garrison exhibited;—for all these reasons I expected that the place would have held out to the last extremity, should I have no opportunity to relieve it; and that at all events, the enemy would be delayed until a late period of the season.

I have no intelligence upon which I can rely, relative to the cause of its surrender. Some prisoners taken yesterday relate, that the castle (which however was bomb proof) blew up on Saturday night; that on Monday the governor requested to capitulate, with the condition that the place should be delivered to the enemy, but that the garrison and inhabitants should be permitted to join this army; which proposal having been refused, and the firing recommenced, the governor held out as long as he had any ammunition remaining, until upon its being wholly expended, he surrendered yesterday morning; after this the enemy having offered to the soldiers of the garrison, either to take them into the service of the emperor, or to send them to France as prisoners of war, the latter offer was accepted by the garrison.

This account deserves credit, as coming from an enemy; and it is partly confirmed, as I had an opportunity of observing that there was a cessation of hostilities from one in the afternoon until 9 at night on Monday, and after that hour the firing recommenced, and continued until two in the morning, when it again totally ceased.

A great explosion was also heard at our advanced posts, and I observed on Monday that the steeple of the church in that place was destroyed, and many of the houses unroofed.

I hope that this account may prove correct in all its most essential points, and may give the satisfaction to find that the loss of Almeida, and the acquisition by the enemy of the military stores and provisions which the place contains, has not been the fault of the governor or of the garrison.

I had a telegraph communication with the Governor; but unfortunately the badness of the weather did not permit us to avail ourselves of it on Sunday, nor during the greater part of Monday, and when the atmosphere cleared on the latter day, I was informed that the governor was communicating with the enemy.

Considering the position which I had taken with the army so near to the place, I have to lament that I had not an opportunity of ascertaining its situation, after the loss of the magazine.

The enemy twice yesterday attacked our piquets; but they made that attack weakly; in both they were repulsed; in the afternoon they obliged Gen. Sir Stephen Cotton to call in his posts to this side of Eriezedas; in these skirmishes the captain of the Light Dragoons, No. 16, named Lygon, was wounded, and also two soldiers of the regiment of royal dragoons

A piquet of this regiment made a valient and bold attack on a party of the enemy's infantry and cavalry; the result was successful, and they made some prisoners.

The 2d corps commanded by General Regnier has not made any movement of importance since the last dispatch that I transmitted to your excellency. A patrol belonging to that corps encourtered a squadron of dragoons and which consisted of a part of the British regiment No. 13, and of the Portuguese regiment No. 4, belonging to the army under the command of General Hill, and was commanded by captain White of the same regiment No. 13; this encounter took place on the 22d inst. result of it was that the enemy's patrole was wholly taken, with the exception of the captain and one soldier, who I have since heard were killed. I transmit a copy of the dispatch which Brigadier General Fane sent to Gen. Hill relative to this skirmish, which is doubtless greatly to the credit, and proves the bravery of capt. White and the allied troops, who had a share in it.

There has been no movement or occurrence at Estremadura since my last dispatch which I forwarded to your excellency respecting the transactions in this part of the country.

In the north of Spain the enemy marched on the 20th instant, a small body of infantry and cavalry towards Alcanizas; but Gen. Silveira marched from Braganza in that direction; in consequence of which the enemy immediately retreated.

My last accounts from Cadiz are to the 16th instant I learn by them that General Graham, was on the point of sending from Cadiz 2000 men towards the Tagus. Nothing extraordinary had occurred in that quarter.

I have the honor to be, &c.
WELLINGTON.

Alverca, August 29.

The loss of Almeida was unexpected by us; but we are in the situation of Philip II, who, when he lost by tempests the grand Armada, denominated the Invincible, said he did not command it to combat with the elements. There are disasters which can be neither foreseen nor avoided; such is ours; the principal magazine of the place being lost, and there being no more powder, defence was impossible; but to explain the magazines taking fire, though bomb proof, is what we are not as yet able to do. The regret we feel, however, is only to account of the place itself, and the manner in which it was lost; for in regard to the defence of the kingdom the possession or the loss of it is of little importance; it is situated beyond the river Coa, and all our positions; and appears rather a place to defend Spain than Portugal. In the force and discipline of the armies; in the hatred which the people have to the yoke of the Tyrant, and in the love of liberty, our defence and our safety consist. We are in the same circumstanees as Spain; a war by the troops and by the inhabitants, carried on by skirmishes, the removing or burning the means of subsistance, are the infalliable methods of destroying the enemy, they cannot advance into the interior of our country without great danger; because the Spanish provinces in their rear, being completely in a state of insurrection render the carrying of provisions almost impracticable; and in their front is a formidable army. Disasters do not depress but animate brave souls. We expect shortly to be able to announce events which shall counterbalance and more than compensate for the loss of Almeida.

The intelligence from South America, which follows, is most melancholy. The city of Quito has experienced all the horrors of that worst of all wars—*a civil war.* It is said to have been literally pillaged by the soldiers of the Viceroy, who besides butchering many of its inhabitants, committed the most horrible excesses, and gratified their lust at the expence of the chastity of the females.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.

Spanish America.

The Editor has been politely favoured with some of the latest official publications from Carthagena. It will be seen by our translations, that Spanish America is subjected to all the horrors of a sanguinary civil war. The city of Quito has, in particular, given up for a time to the greatsst violence; and aroused by the shrieks of her violated daughters and the groans of her lacerated sons, the people of her vicinage rise en masse, joined the cry for vengeance. We have, unhappily, too much reason to anticipate distressing accounts by future arrivals from the Spanish dominions in America. That the just Governor of the World may produce the greatest possible good from all this evil, can alone remain to be the prayer of the friends of man. [*Balt. Fed. Gaz.*

Translations of an official publication by the government of Carthagena, received at the office of the Federal Gazette.

By the Government of Carthagena.

The supreme junta of the city, which has been employed the whole of this day, on the communications received by express from the supreme Junta at Santa Fee; anxiously wishing that the noble and well effected inhabitants of this province should have immediate information of the fatal events which have taken place in the city of Quito, and in order to inspire them with all that indignation and pity, which must alternately effect every mind over whom nature or humanity holds rule, have determined to publish the following documents, in which the horrid barbarities are detailed.

From the government of Santa Fee.

"The hostile preparations with which the despotic government of the viceroy and audiences have armed themselves against the illustrious city of Quito, have from September last, furnished us a foresight of the misfortunes which threatened that city. At the same time that the cities of Santa Fee, Charthagena, and Socorro were oppressed, in common with all places which in the least hesitated to offer up that incense and adulation, to which their despots had been for two centuries accustomed. Did they not insist that we should condemn as crimes the heroic virtue of a Montusar, Quirogo, Morales, Selenas, and Larca? but they have failed in their attempts; and from that instant their ferocious souls pledged themselves for the extermination of the fathers of their country, of the upholders of our liberty.—Their machinations were discovered in Carthagena and their down fall enforced at Santa Fe. But they shed the blood of our brethern in Pore; the streets of the town of Sacorro were made bloody; and the citizens of Quito were victims to their iniquity. How dreadful are the expiring struggles of agonizing tyranny.—The noble city of Quito hath been witness to its last efforts. They saw their deprest sons without opposition, burried in the dungeons; they saw them butchered remorselessly in the streets. The relation of these events in the following documents, will cause this too feeling city to shudder at the attrocities of the 2d of August.—But this pain is salutary; it is necessary to imprint on the hearts of Americans a detestation of tyranny.

While the noble exertions of the city of Carthagena are exhibiting warnings to let slip no opportunity of contributing to the public safety, we are vainly contented with venting ourselves in acclamations of praise. One mean of safety requisite, as well on account of the heniousness of the crimes perpetrated by the executive of the old government, as because it is the only reprisal we have against the president of Quito, to prevent the the continuance of his hostile acts, lies in securing as hostages the persons of Don Antonio Ama; Don Francises Herera, Don Joachim Carrion, Don Mannel Mansilla, whom your excellency will be pleased to see imprisoned without any communication whatever allowed with them; sequestering whatever property they may have in the province, and holding them amenable to the judgment of this government, which will reciprocally be bound to any measures your excellency may adopt in proof of the confraternity for the public good; in which we hold ourselves allied with you. God preserve your excellency many years.

Dated Santa Fe, 5th Sept. 1810.

(Signed)

DON JOSE MIGUEL PEY.
Vice President.

To Excmo President of the Supreme Junta of Carthagena.

A true copy from the supreme junta of Santa Fe sent by express to this province.

Carthagena, Sept. 15, 1810,
REVOLIO,
PINARES, secretaries.

From Popayon, Aug. 1810.

At half an hour after one in the evening of Thursday, 2d August, about 40 or 50 men imprisoned in the jail of Quito, under sentence of death, for having borne arms in the revolution of the 10th August last, like lions seizet upon the keeper and guards of the prison; they wound and slay many; and taking possession of their arms, clothe themselves in the dresses of the slain—they running to the barracks, attack the guards, who were but few, (being the dinner hour) are killed; they seize upon their arms, and in a small space of time enter the interior, where they killed capt. Limeno, Don Nicolas Galup, and Don Joaquin Villaspesa, captain of the battallion, and many of the soldiers. But as these brave youths were not seconded, they were at length overcome and killed. Thus the undertaking remained unaccomplished. The order had previously been given for the execution of every prisoner without exception, and indeed was effected on twenty; among whom were Don Juan Salinas, Don Juan Dios Morales, Don Manuel Quiroga, Don Juan Paflo Arenas, Don Riofrio, Don Jose Xavier Ascusubi, D. Nicolas Aquilera, Don Juan de Larrea, &c. the patroles immediately sallying forth, composed of the Limenian soldiers, on horse and foot, put to death every one they met, men, women, and children.

In this confusion, the bishops and priests came out, endeavouring to appease the tumult, which was now rising beyond controul. The people being intimidated, the town was given up to be sacked by the soldiers; when stores, warehouses and dwellings were emptied. In the house of Don Lewis Ciluentes they obtained 12,000 dollars. The well assorted store of Don Manuel Bonilla was entirely destroyed, as well as those of many others, to the amount of 250,000 dollars. These events took place on the same evening. The city being garrisoned by the artillery and troops, in the night no occurrence took place; but the following day was published by beat of drum, (as well to restrain the excesses of the troops, who still continued to riot in murders, rapes, and all the horrid outrages of a barbarous soldiery sacking a populous city,) as to give notice to that, as the said prisoners were the origin of this disorder, they should be pursued with every exertion to bring them to justice. The people however continued the cry "to arms! to arms!" and the country for five miles round rising en masse, the government thought proper to form a junta of the ecclesiastical and seculiar cabildos, with the assistance of his excellency the bishop. In that junta was resolved on the decree of absolving all those inculpated, as well for the 10th of August of the last year, as for the present assault; and ordering the troops to retire to Lima. But this last order was not complied with; for on the following day the troops were still combating the people.

The foregoing is a copy of the despatch from Popayon, by Don Carlos Montusar, the 20th of August past.

TORRES, Secretary.

Carthagena, Sept. 15, 1810.

PENERS, Sec'ry.
RIVELLO, Sec'ry.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of vendioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 16th of November inst. the following described property, to wit:

Two hundred acres of land, more or less, situate on the east branch of Big Beaver creek, adjoining the falls, on which there is erected, a Grist Mill, two dwelling houses, etc.

Also, about 12 acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Wolf.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Shr'ff.*

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1810.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has removed his STORE from Wood Street, to the corner of Market and Second Streets, where he has just received and is now opening a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the approaching season, which he will sell at reduced prices for Cash or approved Country Produce.

A handsome assortment of *Barr, Rolled,* and *Slit Iron,* and *Castings* by the ton or smaller quantity.

JAMES LEA.

Pittsburgh, October 29, 1810.

P. S. INDIA MUSLINS by the bale.

The Partnership of
CURRY & FINLEY,

in the Mercantile business is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted are requested to make immediate payment at the store where the debt was contracted, and likewise those having demands to call for payment as above. The business in future will be carried on by *Joseph Curry,* in Pittsburgh, and by *William Finley,* in M'Kee'sport, where they have an assortment of seasonable Goods for sale at the most reduced price for cash or approved of country produce.

October 30, 1810.

NEW STORE.

The subscriber is just opening in Wood-Street between Front and Second Streets, a fresh assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,
Glass, China, Queensware, &c.

Also, a quantity of excellent *Soal Leather.* All of which he will sell very low for Cash, or such Produce as will suit this or the eastern market.

JOHN HODGE.

Pittsburgh, October 28, 1810.

N. B. Millinary and Mantuamaking Business will be attended to by Mrs. Hodge and Sisters.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

BROKE jail on Monday the 15th inst. two men named *John Leonard* and *John Batteisse.* Leonard is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, about 27 years of age. Batteisse is a half bred Indian, about the same height as Leonard, stout made. Ten Dollars Reward will be given to any person who will deliver Leonard to me, and Five will be given for the delivery of Batteisse, or Fifteen for both.

SAMUEL MERCER, *Jailor.*

Pittsburgh, October 29, 1810.

Came to the farm of the subscriber, living at the mouth of Puckety, near Logan's Ferry, about the first of April last, a Black MARE, 13 or 14 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, she will not go in gears, and has no marks perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM BEATTY.

October 27, 1810.

Steam Mill.
CASH
FOR
WHEAT.

Those who wish to command cash for their Wheat, can have *Five Shillings* per bushel.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 4, 1810. tf.

THEATRE.

At Mr. Morrow's,
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets,
PITTSBURGH.

On FRIDAY EVENING, November 2d, 1810.

Will be Presented,
The Celebrated COMEDY of the

BIRTH DAY,
OR
Reconciliation.

Between the Play and the Farce.

Recitation—ELIZA, by Dr. Darwin—*Mrs. Turner.*

Ditto—The JOCKEY CLUB, or All Mankind Jockies—*Mr. Douglass.*

Song—The French Landlady, and the Bandy Legg'd Captain—*Mr. Kennedy.*

A Fancy Dance by Mr. Cipriani, Ballet Master from Sadler's-Wells.

To which will be added, the laughable Farce of

THE VILLAGE LAWYER.

For Characters, see Bills.

Places may be secured, and Tickets had by application to Mr. *Morrow.*

Tickets, One Dollar each—Children under 12 years of age half price—Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully requested to procure tickets as no money will be received at the door—To begin at 7 o'clock percisely.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 31, 1810.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. Samuel Roberts, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas composing the Fifth District in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said district, and George Wallace and John M'Dowell, Esquires, Associate Judges of the same Courts in the county of Allegheny, dated the 18th day of August, 1810, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the second Monday of November next.

Public Notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls records, inquisitions examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done: and also to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are or then shall be in the jail of Allegheny county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 31st of October 1810.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sheriff.*

NOTICE.

THE publick are respectfully informed that *Mrs. Blair,* has removed from Market Street, sign of the GLOBE to that commodious and pleasantly situated house in Liberty Street, opposite Mr. Evan's Store, and formerly occupied by Anthony Drevo, where she flatters herself that her accommodations, attention to Travellers and others, will merit liberal encouragement.

N. B. Boarding may be had by the week.

Pittsburgh, October 11, 1810.

Overstreet's Tobacco.

JUST received and for Sale by the subscribers a quantity of *James H. Overstreet's* prime chewing

TOBACCO.

Purchasers will have liberty of returning to us all that may not be found good.

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL

Pittsburgh, June 20th, 1810.

Thomas Cromwell,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership, his brother John Cromwell. The business therefore will be done in future in the name of

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL,

Who have for SALE at their Commission Warehouse.

SUPERFINE FLOUR by the barrel
Whiskey do.
Kentucky Tobacco by the keg
Do. Segars by the barrel
Do. tar'd Cabling by the coil and lb.
Do. Powder by the keg
Tin Ware assorted, packed in barrels
First rate Stills by the gallon and lb.
Still cocks and worms
Flaxseed oil by the barrell
Geneva Window and Hollow Glass, assorted, (window glass advanced in price one dollar per box.)
Scythes and Sickles by the dozen
Cyder-royal by the barrel
Barr, roll'd and slit Iron and Castings, &c.

Pittsburgh, 6th April, 1810.

N. B. They want an Apprentice about 15 or 16 years age; one who writes a good hand-is pretty well versed in figures, and unexceptionable character will meet with a good situation.

JOHN LINTON,

TAYLOR & HABIT MAKER

Corner of Market and Second Streets

PITTSBURGH,

TENDERS his thanks to his friends and customers for the very liberal encouragement he has experienced from them—Solicits a continuance of the same as he is determined, that the most unremitting exertions shall be made to please and serve those who favour him with their patronage.—*Regimental* and *Navy* uniforms made in the most approved fashions.

N. B. Two apprentes wanted to the above business—Boys from the country will have the preference.

September 17, 1810. eow6t.

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours.
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, *&c. &c.*

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

DOCTOR DAWSON,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A general and complete supply of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Spring and Plain Lancets, best English White and Red Lead dry and ground in oil, Spanish Brown finest quality, Spanish Whiting, White and Red Chalk, Litharge, Lampblack, Ivory Black, Yellow and Stone Ochres, Patent and Kings Yellow, Patent Green, Verdigris, Umber, Venetian Red, Terra de Sienna of superior quality, Gum Copal, Copal Varnish, Asphaltum, Shellac, Prussian Blue, Rose Pink, fine Blue Smalts, Verditer, Vermillion, Gold and Silver Leaf, Pumice-stone, Spirits of Turpentine, Painters Brushes, Black and Red London Inkpowders, Sealing Wax and Wafers.*

With every article in the DRUG, MEDICINE, PAINT and PERFUMERY LINE; selected with particular care from the latest importations, and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which, being purchased with *Cash*, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

☞ Practitioners of Physic will be supplied at a small advance on the city prices.

*** Dr. D. has for sale a quantity of the *GENUINE WORMSEED OIL*, so much celebrated in New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, as a safe and effectual remedy against worms.

Market Street, Pittsburgh,
May 10, 1810.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A Tract of Land,

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. *Mr.* Balzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to *Mr.* John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st. Feb. 1808.

TO BE RENTED,

And immediate possession given.

A TWO Story Brick House, in Second street, between Market and Wood streets. The house is well finished and convenient.—For terms apply to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1810.

Vendue and Commission Store.

JAMES GRIFFIN and GEORGE HARRIS repectfully inform the public that they have commenced business, as

AUCTIONEERS *and* AGENTS.

for the sale of property of every denomination.

They solicit the countenance and support of the public, being determined to use every energy to render their establisment beneficial to their employers; and with a view to the general accommodation, they have opened a

VENDUE STORE in the DIAMOND,

where all descriptions of property will be received and registered either for private or public sale, at the option of the proprietors; they will also attend on all persons who may require vendues at their own dwellings either in town or country.

The terms on which their sales are conducted, will be made known on application at their store, and they trust that the accommodations they will grant, added to the moderation of their charges, will insure them the patronage of the public.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1810. tf.

To be Sold or Rented.

VALUABLE building lots possessing extensive fronts on Liberty and Penn Streets, and on an adjoining alley. Their situation is highly advantageous to persons desirous of possessing property in this Borough.

They will be sold or leased on perpetual ground rent, together or in separate lots—The terms will be reasonable and may be known on application at the Auction Store of the subscribers, in the Diamond.

GRIFFIN & HARRIS.

E. PENNINGTON,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER,

FROM OLD ENGLAND,

Residing in the house lately occupied by Mr James B. Clow, between Mr. Bracken's and Mr. Cunningham's, in Front-street, Pittsburgh,

NEAR forty years extensive practice, twelve of which was spent in LONDON, with all the advantages to be derived from attending the different Hospitals, and the Lectures of the first men of the ages, encourages E. P. to hope he may render himself useful to those persons who may make choice of his services.

The Accouchment of females, and a strict attention to the diseases peculiar to the sex, have employed a great part of his studies for many years.

N. B. He attends patients in town or country on the usual terms of the profession.

27th 11th month, 1809.

COTTON.

Just received and for Sale by the subscribers

100 Bales first rate Tennessee Cotton, which they will sell low for cash, or good paper, at 60, 90, 120 days, and 6 months.

ALSO,

5000lbs crude Salt Petre, which they offer very low for cash, or negoclable notes at 60 days.

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

JUST RECEIVED

From the proprietors and for Sale Wholesale and Retail by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.

DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF WOOD and THIRD STREETS PITTSBURGH.

A fresh supply of

GENUINE PATENT & FAMILY

MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR

T. W. DYOTT, M. D. Philadelphia.

Grandson of the late *Dr.* ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh.

Dr. Robertson's
CELEBRATED

STOMATIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH:

(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents.)

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for speedy relieving and curing the cramp, pains, and wind in the stomach and bowels, carrying of superfluous bile, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, severe head ache, *etc.*

For the dysentary or lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer bowel complaint in children, as it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In atihmetic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheesing, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

Dr. Robertson's
VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weakness, and various complaints, resulting from dissipated pleasures residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilfull or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, in its full extent, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volumn would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It prevades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, *etc.*

Since doctor Robertson's first discovery of this invaluable medicine, upwards of *two hundred thousand persons* have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been reduced to its last stage, and given up all hopes of recovering.

Dr. Robertson's
PATENT

STOMATIC WINE BITTERS.

(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittant fevers and agues, long autumnal fevers, dysentaries, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's
GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.

(Price Two Dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, *ect.*

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered by doctor Robertson, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest debility.

As the certificates attested by many respectable persons are two numerous for this paper, the proprietor requests the reader to pursue the pamphlet accompanying the medicines, which may be had gratis at the places of sale.

TAKE NOTICE.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Family Medicines,

Are put up in square flint glass bottles American manufactured, with these words impressed on the glass—Dr. Robertson's Family Medicine, prepared only by T. W. Dyott.

Observe that none are genuine without the signature of

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

N. B. Country store keepers will find it their advantage to supply themselves with a quantity of these invaluable medicines, as they would thereby not only make a handsome profit to themselves, but be the means of saving the lives of many of their fellow citizens Such persons can always be supplied on moderate terms without any risk, as the proprietor engages at any time to return the amount of all medicines purchased of him, that may remain on their hands unsold, on being delivered to him in good order.

CAUTION.

As there are a number of pretended specifics daily offered to the public, (for the cure of complaints to which *Dr.* Robertson's Family Medicines are particularly adapted) *Dr. Dyott* conceives it his duty to caution the unguarded public, to attend to the above instructions, and enquire particularly for *Doctor* ROBERTSON'S GENUINE MEDICINES, otherwise they are liable to imposition, and lose not only all their money, their time and health, but are disappointed in their hopes, and their disease, if not made worse, recovery is considerably retarded.

☞ *See the following certificates.*

CERTIFICATE

Of the Rev. *Dr. Jones*, pastor of the Baptist Church, and late chaplain to gen. Wayne.

Chester county, July 21, 1809.

SIR—you may be surprised at my delay in giving a certificate of the great efficacy of *Dr.* Robertson's Stomachic Elixer of Health. The chief reason for the delay, was to have more opportunities of its efficacy. I will state my own case:—In April 1807, I was seized with a violent influenza which baffled all medicines I could think of, I bled largely, but found no relief, at last I purchased a bottle of the Elixer, it relieved me very much, and another bottle completely cured me; I then recommended it to others, troubled with coughs, and I do not remember one instance, in which it has failed; I think it my duty to recommend it to the citizens of the United States, as the best medicine that ever came under my notice.

DAVID JONES.

Dr. T. W. Dyott, Philadelphia.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. W. Ayres, late rector of St. George's Paris, Accomac, Virginia.

Philadelphia, Aug. 7th, 1810.

Dear Sir—Providentionally I have taken *Dr.* Robertson's Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or Natures Grand Restorative, a sufficient time to find relief in a nervous disease; I have since recommended your medicines to several of my acquaintances who have been much relieved by them; I shall endeavor to introduce them into all the families which I am acquainted: and I am satisfied, after their first trial, they will never be laid aside for any other medicine.

MM. AYRES,

No. 112 north, Fifth street.

Dr. T. W. Dyott.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. *Dr.* HAMILTON.

I have been for six years past afflicted with the rheumatism in my neck and shoulders; at times the pain was so excruciating as to prevent me lying down in bed. After having every advice, without finding any relief, I was advised to make a trial of doct. Robertson's Gout and rheumatic grops, which I declare have entirely removed the pain, and I now enjoy better health than I have done for a number of years.

It is six months since I had any rheumatic pain. I have recommended the above drops to some of my friends, who have been greatly relieved by them.

(Signed) G. HAMILTON, D. M.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To Dr. Dyott, Philadelphia.

SIR—I am happy to have it in my power to procure you a certificate of the good effects produced by DR. Robertson's Stomachic Elixer of Health, in the case of *Mr. Davis*, of which is the following, viz.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Lewis *Davis.*

Baltimore, June 17th, 1809.

SIR—I was afflicted with a cough, pain in my side and breast, for upwards of five months which rendered me scarcely capable of transacting my business—when, fortunately, I saw an advertisement of DR. Robertson's celebrated Stomachic Elixer of Health, I purchased a bottle at your store, in order to give it a trial, and to my great consolation found my cough obate; pains in my side and limbs entirely gone, and my breast freed from an obstruction that prevented my expanding my lungs, so that I could not fetch full breath. Upwards of three months have elapsed and, no return of any of the above complaints, and thank God, am now as well as ever I was in my life. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, for the benefit of the public.

I am sir, your most obedient, *&c.*

LEWIS DAVIS.

Lower Bridge. Jone's Falls.

Dr. Love, No 16, Market Space, Agent.

The above is a true copy of the original in my possession.

JOHN LOVE.

The Balm of Iberia.

Extracted from an Iberian fragrant, plant as the most sovereign remedy for curing defects of the skin, for beautifying, and preserving its beauty, that has ever been offered to benefit the Ladies of this country.

So salubrious is its nature, and beautifying its effects, that, in a short time using, it improves the skin to perfection: rendering it smooth white, odriferous and healthy.

It is a great acquisition to have the complexion of the skin improved, and that article that is most innocent, yet efficacious.

The application of this Balm neither smarts nor irritates the skin: on the contrary it cools and refreshes it. And therefore Gentlemen whose faces are tender will find it very good to use after shaving.

The above Balm is sold by appointment of the proprietor by Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, *Druggists, Corner of Wood and Third Streets*, where also may be had the following genuine medecines.

Dr. Tissot's
CELEBRATED GOUT and RHEMATIC DROPS.

(Price two dollars.)

Dr. Jebb's
NATURES RESTORATIVE A BALSAMIC CORDIAL.

(Price two dollars.)

Dr. Godbold's
VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.

(Price one dollar.)

Take notice that none are genuine without the signature of

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

For Sale at this Office,

JUDGMENT & COMMON BONDS.